

2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). See also, Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989), where the court states, "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim".

Furthermore, "all words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970).

Independent Claim 20 requires and positively recites, an apparatus, comprising: "a speech user agent" and "**a browsing module for the world wide web being responsive to said speech user agent, said speech user agent facilitating voice activation of said browsing module to access an information resource on the world wide web**".

Independent Claim 35 requires and positively recites, an apparatus, comprising: "a speech user agent for accessing **a browsing module for the world wide web**, said speech user agent facilitating voice activation of **said browsing module to access an information resource on the world wide web**".

Independent Claim 36 requires and positively recites, a method, comprising: "**embedding voice activated control information in HTML pages as delivered on the World Wide Web**, wherein said voice control information is **encoded in a grammar language and is interpreted by a Web client user-agent that translates user utterances into client actions**".

In contrast, the Houser reference discloses: "a system for **controlling a device such as a television AND for controlling access to broadcast information** such as video, audio, and/or text information ... in which ... **a processor** executes a speech algorithm using the received vocabulary data to recognize the utterances of the speaker **AND for controlling the device AND the access to the broadcast information in accordance with the recognized utterances of the speaker**", (Abstract, lines 1-3 and 6-11).

Further, Houser states in its Summary of the Invention, "the present invention adds a speech recognition interface to a subscriber terminal unit in an information system for implementing spoken control of electronic devices at subscriber location and of ACCESS to information transmitted to the subscriber terminal unit" (col. 2, lines 19-23). Accordingly, Houser is not concerned with ACCESSING an **information resource on the Internet** – it is concerned with ACCESSING information already transmitted to the subscriber unit but perhaps inaccessible because it is scrambled or encoded in some manner. Applicants further point out that "broadcast information" is a one-way transmission from one location to MANY receiving stations – NOT transmission from one information resource on the World Wide Web to one receiving station as in the present invention. Indeed, Houser seems to be concerned with subscription television systems, including cable television systems, so-called near video-on-demand services in which information is "broadcast" to all the stations but is not "accessible" to stations not enabled to access the selected "broadcast" information. The Communications Standard Dictionary defines the term "broadcast", 1989, as being:

The transmission method whereby **any number of organization, unit, ship, aircraft, or other stations may receive messages transmitted from a designated station**. Transmission is usually in the form of radio, television, or radiotelephone signals (see copy enclosed).

The Communications Standard Dictionary defines the term "broadcast-communication method", 1989, as being:

1. A method of transmitting messages or information **to a number of receiving stations that make no receipt**. 2. A method of communication in which a message is broadcast and the address does not furnish a receipt. This allows the receiver to maintain radio silence. It is used by shore stations to transmit messages to ships at sea, to aircraft in flight or to units in the field (see copy enclosed).

Accordingly, Houser's teaching of accessing "broadcast information", is not relevant to the present invention.

Applicants acknowledge that Houser states: “information request processor 156 **may also** access a communication network 158 in order to provide subscriber access to services such as the Internet” (col. 11, lines 47-50). Houser specifically states, “processor 156 **may also** access a communication network 158”, but what does “may also” mean? Does processor 156 have the capability or not? “May also” is not definitive. Further, even assuming, arguendo, that the language “may also” is the equivalent of “capable of” Houser does not disclose how or through what means processor 156 is capable of accessing communication network 158 in the event it is the Internet. Where is the discussion of a “browser” in Houser? A “browser” is only applicable to software that moves documents on the World Wide Web to your computer (see technical provided by the Examiner) – NOT to multiple computers. No “browser” is taught or suggested by Houser. If the Examiner disagrees, Applicants kindly request the Examiner to point out such teaching in Houser.

Houser further states that such access is “to provide subscriber **access to services** such as the Internet”. But Applicants are not claiming “access to services” or “access to the Internet” in Claims 20, 35 and 36, as suggested by the Examiner. In Claims 20 and 35, Applicants claim “said speech user agent facilitating voice activation of said browsing module **to access an information resource on the World Wide Web**”. Accordingly, Applicants are claiming “access to an information resource on the world wide web”, not “access to the world wide web”, as suggested by the Examiner.

Further, since Houser fails to teach or suggest how it will “provide subscriber **access to an information resource** on the Internet, it similarly fails to teach or discuss HTML pages as delivered on the Internet, and further fails to teach or discuss “embedding voice activated control information in HTMO pages as delivered on the World Wide Web”, as required by Claim 36.

Applicants respectfully point out that Houser fails to teach or suggest anything relating to a “browser”, a “browsing module for the Internet” and/or that such “browsing module” can be voice activated by the speech user agent. Accordingly, Houser fails to teach or suggest, a “**browsing module for the Internet or the World Wide Web (WWW) being responsive to said speech**

user agent, said speech user agent facilitating voice activation of said browsing module to access an information resource on the Internet”, as required by Claim 20, or “a speech user agent for accessing a browsing module for the world wide web, said speech user agent facilitating voice activation of said browsing module to access an information resource on the world wide web”, as required by Claim 35, or “embedding voice activated control information in HTML pages as delivered on the World Wide Web, wherein said voice control information is encoded in a grammar language and is interpreted by a Web client user-agent that translates user utterances into client actions”, as required by Claim 36. The 35 U.S.C. 102(e) rejection of Claims 20, 35 and 36 is overcome.

Claims 21-26 and 29 stand allowable as depending from allowable claims and including further limitations not taught or suggested by the references of record.

Claim 21 further defines the apparatus of Claim 20, wherein said access of said information resource is accomplished in part through use of a grammar embedded in said information resource. The Houser reference fails to teach this further limitation in combination with the other requirements of Claim 20.

Claim 22 further defines the apparatus of Claim 21, further including a means for processing the verbal directions of a user based on said grammar. The Houser reference fails to teach this further limitation in combination with the other requirements of Claim 21.

Claim 23 further defines the apparatus of Claim 22, further including a means for returning a result of said verbal directions to said user. The Houser reference fails to teach this further limitation in combination with the other requirements of Claim 22.

Claim 24 further defines the apparatus of Claim 21, wherein said information resource is an HTML page. The Houser reference fails to teach this further limitation in combination with the other requirements of Claim 21.

Claim 25 further defines the apparatus of Claim 20, further including an instructional module for communicating allowed actions by a user. The Houser reference fails to teach this further limitation in combination with the other requirements of Claim 20.

Claim 26 further defines the apparatus of Claim 21, wherein said embedded grammar is a smart page grammar. The Houser reference fails to teach this further limitation in combination with the other requirements of Claim 21.

Claim 29 further defines the apparatus of Claim 22, wherein said actions come from a speech recognizer. The Houser reference fails to teach this further limitation in combination with the other requirements of Claim 22.

Claim 28, 30-34 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houser as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of Arons. Applicants respectfully disagree, as set forth below.

Claim 28 further defines the apparatus of Claim 21, wherein said grammar is dynamically added to a speech recognizer.

Claim 30 further defines the apparatus of Claim 20, further including a means for extracting a grammar from a hypermedia source on said information resource for future reference to said source.

Claim 31 further defines the apparatus of Claim 31, further including a means for automatically producing an intelligent grammar from said information resource.

Claim 32 further defines the apparatus of Claim 32, further including a means for processing said grammar to produce a reference to said hypermedia source.

Claim 33 further defines the apparatus of Claim 20, wherein said apparatus further includes a means for tokenizing a title for addition into said grammar.

Claim 34 further defines the apparatus of 20, wherein said apparatus includes a means for dynamically adding said grammar to a speech recognizer.

Applicants acknowledge that Houser states: “information request processor 156 **may also** access a communication network 158 in order to provide subscriber **access to services** such as the Internet” (col. 11, lines 47-50). Houser specifically states, “processor 156 **may also** access a communication network 158”, but what does “may also” mean? Does processor 156 have the capability or not? “May also” is not definitive. Further, even assuming, arguendo, that the language “may also” is the equivalent of “capable of” Houser does not disclose how or through what means processor 156 is capable of accessing communication network 158 in the event it is the Internet. If the Examiner disagrees, Applicants kindly requests the Examiner to point out such teaching in Houser.

Houser further states that such access is “to provide subscriber **access to services** such as the Internet”. But Applicants are not claiming “access to services” or “access to the Internet” in independent Claim 20, as suggested by the Examiner. In Claim 20, Applicants claim “said speech user agent facilitating voice activation of **said browsing module to access an information resource on the World Wide Web**”. Accordingly, Applicants are claiming “access to an information resource on the world wide web”, not “access to the world wide web”, as suggested by the Examiner.

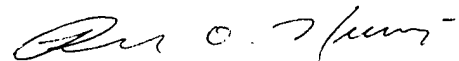
As stated previously, the Houser reference discloses: “a system for controlling a device such as a television and for controlling access to broadcast information such as video, audio, and/or text information ... in which ... **a processor** executes a speech algorithm using the received vocabulary data to recognize the utterances of the speaker **AND** for controlling the device **AND the access to the broadcast information in accordance with the recognized utterances of the speaker**”, (Abstract, lines 1-3 and 6-11). Houser goes on to state: “information request processor 156 may

also access a communication network 158 in order to provide subscriber access to services such as the Internet” (col. 11, lines 47-50).

Even assuming, arguendo, that Arons were to teach “dynamically adding grammar to a speech recognizer, extracting a grammar from a hyper media source, automatically producing an intelligent grammar from said information source, processing said grammar to produce a reference to said hypermedia source, and tokenizing a title for addition into said grammar”, as suggested by the Examiner (col. 5, lines 9-14, Office Action dated September 13, 2001), Arons fails to teach or suggest the above described deficiencies of the Houser reference. Accordingly, Claims 28, and 30-34 stand allowable as depending from allowable claims and including further limitations not taught or suggested by the references of record.

Claims 20-36 stand allowable. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of all pending rejections and allowance of the application as the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted,



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Communications Standard Dictionary

Second Edition

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110 Brillouin scattering

electrons at the resonant frequencies. The net result is that electromagnetic waves of the resonant frequencies are absorbed, while the others are passed. Crystals and certain glasses have the periodic microstructure, and therefore Brillouin diagrams can be drawn for them.

Brillouin scattering. The scattering of lightwaves in a transmission medium caused by thermally driven density fluctuations that cause frequency shifts of several gigahertz at room temperature.

broadband. See *wideband*.

broadband system. See *wideband system*.

broadcast. The transmission method whereby any number of organization, unit, ship, aircraft, or other stations may receive messages transmitted from a designated station. Transmission is usually in the form of radio, television, or radiotelephone signals. See *routine meteorological broadcast*; *special meteorological broadcast*; *time-signal standard-frequency broadcast*.

broadcast area. 1. One of the 12 numbered areas in which the world has been divided for purposes of operating the *merchant-ship broadcast system*. 2. The geographical area covered by the signals from a radio station or a television station.

broadcast-area radio station. See *ship broadcast-area radio station*.

broadcast-communication method. 1. A method of transmitting messages or information to a number of receiving stations that make no receipt. 2. A method of communication in which a message is broadcast and the addressee does not furnish a receipt. This method allows the receiver to maintain radio silence. It is used by shore stations to transmit messages to ships at sea, to aircraft in flight, or to units in the field. Synonymous with *broadcast method*. Also see *intercept-communication method*; *receipt-communication method*; *relay-communication method*.

broadcast-communication net. See *maritime broadcast-communication net*.

broadcast frequency. The frequency used to broadcast messages and programs by radio. For example, the frequency used to broadcast messages from a shore station to ship stations.

broadcasting service. A radio-communication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound, television, or other types of transmission.

broadcasting station. 1. A station in a broadcasting service that broadcasts only in sound (radio). 2. A station in a broadcasting service that broadcasts in video

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hod of transmitting messages or
at make no receipt. 2. A method
dcast and the addressee does not
er to maintain radio silence. It is
ships at sea, to aircraft in flight,
dcast method. Also see intercept-
on method; relay-communication

roadcast-communication net.

broadcast messages and programs
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service in which the transmissions
l public. This service may include
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ng service that broadcasts in video

and sound (television). See *aeronautical broadcasting station*; *international broadcasting station*.

broadcast method. See *broadcast-communication method*.

broadcast net. See *maritime patrol air-broadcast net*.

broadcast operation. The *transmission* of information so that it may be received by *stations* that usually make no acknowledgment of receipt.

broadcast repeater. A *repeater* connecting several channels, one incoming and the others outgoing.

broadcast schedule. See *ship broadcast schedule*.

broadcast shift. See *area broadcast shift*.

broadcast station. See *area broadcast station*; *marine broadcast station*.

broadcast system. See *merchant ship broadcast system (MERCAS)*.

broadside antenna array. A group of parallel *dipole antennas* placed in a single, usually straight, line.

browsing. Searching through a *storage* (memory) to locate or acquire *information* without knowing necessarily of the existence or the format of the information being sought.

b/sec. Bits per second.

bubble. A minute quantity of trapped free gas, or a small vacuum, in a *transmission medium* or *optical element*. A bubble usually consists of air or carbon dioxide, nitrogen, or water vapor. Bubbles, which are usually spherical, are formed when the medium, such as glass or plastic, is in the molten state because, in accordance with Pascal's principle, pressure is exerted equally in all directions against the surface tension of the molten medium. Bubbles cause *dispersion*, *reflection*, *deflection*, *diffusion*, *absorption*, and *scattering* of *lightwaves*.

bubble sort. An *exchange sort* in which the sequence of examination of pairs is reversed when an exchange of the position of items in a pair is made. Synonymous with *sifting sort*.

budget. See *error budget*; *optical-power budget*; *power budget*.

buffer. 1. To allocate, schedule, or use a *computer program* or *storage* to compensate for a difference in the rate of flow of *data*, or time of occurrence of events, when *transferring* data from one device to another. 2. An *isolating*